

ORIGINAL
DAY OF OCT 25 2021
DO. NOTIFICATION
Clerk of Superior Court
By T. POCIUS

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Counsel of Choice For
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RECEIVED

OCT 25 2021

YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI**

THE STATE OF ARIZONA)

PLAINTIFF,)

VS)

Michael Willis Chase of the)
Chase Family, Principle Creditor)
For MICHAEL WILLIS)
CHASE™)

ACCUSED)

CASE NO. V1300CR201980661

**NOTICE & COMMAND FOR
COUNSEL OF CHOICE.**

**COMMAND FOR JUDICIAL
DETERMINATION & DISMISSAL
FOR LACK OF VENUE
JURISDICTION.**

October 25th, 2021.

Oral Argument Commanded.

**Michael Willis Chase's
Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For
Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice**

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

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**From Judge John Napper
And County Attorney Glen M. Asay.**

Re: Michael Willis Chase's, (hereinafter Petitioner), commands by and through Petitioner's "Michael Willis Chase's Notice & Command to Cease & Desist and Command For Admissions & Confessions From Judge John Napper And County Attorney Glen M. Asay." Petitioner commands YOU to stop YOUR conduct found illegal and take immediate affirmative action designed to amend and remedy YOUR criminal practices; Petitioner commands apply to Glen M. Assay and The STATE OF ARIZONA who are liable to judgment in a given action for: 1.) Bad Faith, 2.) Breach of Contract, 3.) Conversion based on economic loss alleging theories of breach of contract, 4.) Conspiracy, 5.) Extortion, 6.) Embezzlement, 7.) Unfairness, 8.) Collusion, 9.) Theft, 10.) Sedition, 11.) Overthrow, and 12.) Fraud;

Notice.

NOTICE IS here by GIVEN that "*Michael Willis Chase's Notice & Command to Cease & Desist and Command For Admissions & Confessions From Judge John Napper And County Attorney Glen M. Asay.*", is declared witnessed solemn testimony of Michael Willis Chase by asseveration. Asseveration being the proof which Michael Willis Chase gives of the truth of what he says, by appealing to his conscience as a witness. It differs from an oath in this, that by the oath one appeals to YAHWEH as a witness of the truth of what he says, and invokes YAHWEH as the avenger of falsehood and perfidy (treachery or deceit), to punish him if he speak not the truth. This is commonly known as a "oath of purgation" that was used in the dark ages to slaughter pagans. Know all these presents that Michael Willis Chase does state the following:

1. THAT Michael Willis Chase is competent to state to the matters set forth herein.
2. THAT Michael Willis Chase has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.
3. THAT all the FACTS stated herein are true, correct and certain to the best of Michael Willis Chase's knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witnesses, Michael Willis Chase will testify to their veracity.
4. THAT Michael Willis Chase states the following facts;

¶1. COMES NOW the Petitioner, the Accused, appearing specially and not generally

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

1 herein, for the specific purpose of giving Notice to the Court and the State that neither
2 the agent of the king, nor the Prosecutor, have adequately conferred jurisdiction in this
3 Court over either the Accused, the subject matter, or the ability of the Court to affect a
4 remedy. The Petitioner, Michael Willis Chase, is making a special appearance for
5 myself, with assistance counsel of choice unlicensed; I am NOT making a general
6 appearance as a “defendant”, for the record. I am the “Accused”, who has never
7 granted jurisdiction. I am challenging jurisdiction.

8 ¶2. The Accused/Petitioner at all times demands all inalienable perfect rights
9 guaranteed under the Law of Nations, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of
10 Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, and the Common Law. Petitioner
11 expressly denies any jurisdictions to include Roman Mercantile, executive chancery,
12 and only recognizes that jurisdiction under the Common Law by this free and
13 independent inhabitant, who is a flesh and blood man.

14
15 **The Accused Is A Free and Independent Man!**

16 ¶3. Notice is hereby given that Michael Willis Chase is a free, and independent
17 inhabitant of the free and independent state, Arizona, which is a free and independent
18 Country under the Declaration of Independence—July 4, 1776; as well as, the Articles
19 of Confederation—November 15, 1777 under Common Law. Michael Willis Chase is
20 a male from the Chase Family in America. Born in Red Bluff, California, United States
21 of America June 29, 1971 to Arthur Willis Chase, father, and Carol Lynn Chase
22 (Lopez), mother.

23 ¶4. The Common Law provides the basic tenets for the Petitioner. What the Accused
24 does, lives, and teaches, are the 759 statutes, commandments and judgments given to
25 Moses by The Almighty One at Mt. Sinai, and This relationship to the Roman civil law
26 in 2021 and how to practice that common law in my life.

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**The Accused's First And Foremost
Duty Is To The Almighty One's Common Law.**

¶5. The Petitioner is **NOT** an anarchist who breaks law. The truth is the Accused conducts his life by putting himself in the envelope of laws and rules. The Accused's intent is to research the law, learn how it is applied, and making sure the Accused is in that envelope. The Accused lives under, teaches obedience to rules and regulations. *The Accused is different from mainstream America in that The Almighty One's laws are the Accused's first / foremost **DUTY** to obey and live under.*

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***Administrative and Procedural Matters.
"Judge Not, That You Be Not Judged"!***

¶6. **The Petitioner:** Before we get into the merits of the Hearing, it is ***necessary / imperative*** to set the record with Administrative and Procedural Matters prior to the hearing. The Petitioner, the Accused, pro se in-charge, is commanding timely, in this criminal case, Administrative and Procedural Matters with assistance of counsel of choice.

For The Record.

¶7. This Petitioner, the Accused, must have answers on the record in my Administrative and Procedural Matters prior to moving forward in this criminal case. The first matter is Counsel of Choice. This will be these Administrative and Procedural Matter that will be filed as a matter of due process and equal protection.

First, Counsel of Choice

¶8. The first Administrative and Procedural Matter must be decided, before the Accused moves forward with the these ADMINISTRATIVE & PROCEDURAL MATTERS. During oral argument Petitioner will **DEMAND** my lead **COUNSEL OF**

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

1 MY CHOICE, Steven Lee McMillan, to come forward to be of assistance to me.

2
3 **WITH THIS ON THE RECORD**
4 **THEN THE ACCUSED WILL MOVE FORWARD WITH THE**
5 **ADMINISTRATIVE & PROCEDURAL MATTERS.**

6 **Petitioner's First *Administrative* and Procedural Matter,**
7 **The Accused Commands The Assistance of COUNSELORS of MY CHOICE.**

8 ¶8. Michael Willis Chase, a flesh and blood human, who is not dead, who is not a
9 decedent, the Accused **MUST** have the perfect inalienable right of COUNSEL of
10 PETITIONERS CHOICE to sit with me, guaranteed by the Constitution FOR the
11 "United States of America". Admit or deny, for the record, Attorney Judge **John**
12 **Napper** and Private Prosecutor Attorney **Glen M. Asay** that the Accused must have the
13 inalienable perfect right to assistance of Counsel of his Choice, licensed or unlicensed,
14 fettered or unfettered; Steven Lee McMillan. Petitioner, Michael Willis Chase, a flesh
15 and blood human, who is not dead, who is not a decedent, the Accused **MUST NOT** be
16 represented by *LICENSED COUNSEL*. *Petitioner has fired Attorneys Zachary*
17 *Thornley – of MayesTelles PLLC (State Bar #032363), Attorney Chad Winger,*
18 *Attorney Dennis Bayless – of Bayless (State Bar# as SBN012052), Attorney*
19 *Kevin Crowley – of Lane, Hopp & Crowley PLC (State Bar#023904), Attorney*
20 *Andrew C. Marcantel (State Bar#031809) and, I have fired PUBLIC*
21 *DEFENDER Attorney Ruth Szanto (State Bar#029073), and PUBLIC*
22 *DEFENDER Attorney Nathan Best – Public Defender (State Bar#032616).* I'm
23 **NOT** going to be represented by a LICENSED "Attorney", **NOR** an "Esquire" in
24 violation of the missing original true Thirteenth Amendment regarding "Title of
25 Nobilities". Admit or deny, for the record, Attorney John Napper and Attorney Glen M.
26 Asay that Michael Willis Chase, a flesh and blood human, who is not dead, who is not a

27
28 **"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"**

1 decedent, the Accused has the perfect inalienable right to Counselors of his choice.
2 Further, Admit or deny, for the record, Attorney John Napper and Attorney Glen M.
3 Asay that you hold “Titles of Nobilities”.
4 (See: **Exhibit 1: “Titles of Nobility”**).

5
6 ***Let The Record Show,***

7 ¶9. Michael Willis Chase, a *flesh and blood human*, who is not dead, who is not a
8 decedent, is counsel for the Accused. This Petitioner is representing myself, and I’m
9 representing myself IN MY OWN NAME, Michael Willis Chase, in upper and lower
10 case, NOT MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which is a corporate identity, a legal fiction
11 in all caps a decedent. No one is my Attorney-In-Fact but this Petitioner.

12 ¶10. Let the record show that the issue of COUNSEL OF CHOICE is so important that
13 the Supreme Court of the United States in *Brotherhood of Railroad and Locomotive*
14 *Engineers verses West Virginia* has decided that an accused MUST have counsel, and
15 MUST have effective counsel *even if it is his Best Friend(s)*. Let the record show that
16 the Accused will continually demand ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROCEDURAL
17 MATTERS, with assistance by his Counselors of Choice.. *I must NOT be denied*
18 Counsel of Choice to **ASSIST ME IN PROTESTING ADMINISTRATIVE AND**
19 **PROCEDURAL MATTERS. This is Petitioner’s demand for my unalienable**
20 *perfect right before entering any hearing*. Admit or deny, for the record, that Attorney
21 Judge John Napper, recognized my unalienable perfect right of the Accused’s
22 Counselors of Petitioner’s Choice to assist me in this trial court in today’s Hearing. Is
23 “denial of counsel” the position of Attorney Judge John Napper, for the record?

24 ¶11. Judge John Napper at the Sentencing Hearing must not deny Counsel of Choice of
25 the Accused today. The Accused is NOT prepared to move forward with the
26 SENTENCING HEARING unless, or until, I have a JUDICIAL DETERMINATION

1 ON THE RECORD, by **Attorney Judge John Napper**, that he is in fact or not an
2 Agent, of Foreign Principals, Organizations, Corporations and Associations, styled
3 “STATE OF ARIZONA™”, which is de facto, while pretending to act as
4 Attorney/Representative/Judge of “We The People” of the de jure Arizona Republic
5 styled “State of Arizona”, spelled in upper and lower case letters, and that Judge John
6 Napper is absolutely DENYING my COUNSELORS OF CHOICE, pursuant to these
7 Administrative and Procedural Matters.

8 ¶12. Accused **MUST** set the record, I demand **Judge John Napper’s** ADMISSION and
9 CONFESSION regarding my COUNSEL OF CHOICE. With assistance of my Counsel
10 of Choice team, I will bring up other subjects pursuant to ADMINISTRATIVE and
11 PROCEDURAL MATTERS.

12
13 ***First, Administrative and Procedural Matter,***
14 **Petitioner DEMANDS COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE.**

15 ¶13. Before the Accused moves forward with the rest of my ADMINISTRATIVE &
16 PROCEDURAL MATTERS before Sentencing Hearing, the Accused **DEMANDS** my
17 lead **COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE Steven Lee McMillan** to come and sit with me.
18 The Accused demands a ruling by Judge John Napper, of this trial court, for the record
19 prior to moving forward with this Hearing.

20 ¶14. COMES NOW Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for
21 MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, Michael Willis Chase, spelled in upper and lower case
22 letters, is **NOT** a corporate identity, a legal fiction in all caps, a **decedent**. Petitioner is
23 Pro Se and appearing specially and not generally or voluntarily herein, to dismiss the
24 Public Defender assigned to represent the Accused by the court.

25 ¶15. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
26 WILLIS CHASE™, Michael Willis Chase, spelled in upper and lower case letters, is
27 **NOT** a corporate identity, a legal fiction in all caps, a **decedent**. Petitioner claims and

1 demands all Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the
2 Substantive Common Law at all times, never waiving any of them.

3 ¶16. Specifically, Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, denies any and all
4 jurisdiction of mercantile equity, executive chancery, admiralty, administrative law,
5 and/or any this foreign and alien jurisdiction to the Common Law.

6 ¶17. Michael Willis Chase of the CHASE Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
7 WILLIS CHASE™, Michael Willis Chase, spelled in upper and lower case letters, is
8 **NOT** a corporate identity, a legal fiction in all caps, a **decedent**. Petitioner, who
9 autographed and sealed this declared witnessed testimony, is a magnificent spirit being
10 and powerful creator, without trade mark, **demands** Liberty, retains all Rights,
11 Privileges, Immunities, Liberties and Powers. Said rights are recognized by the Law of
12 Nations, international law and protected under authority of the Constitution FOR the
13 United States of America, spelled in upper and lower case letters, 1787, Preamble,
14 Article IV, Sections 2, 3, and 4, Article VI, Articles of Amendments I through X, and as
15 secured and declared by the organic ratified Constitution for the Arizona Republic,
16 1911, and recognized by the International Covenant of Social and Political Rights.

17 ¶18. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
18 WILLIS CHASE™, Michael Willis Chase, spelled in upper and lower case letters, is
19 **NOT** a corporate identity, a legal fiction in all caps, a **decedent**. Petitioner herein
20 declares:

- 21 1. THAT Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family is competent to state to
22 the matters set forth herein.
- 23 2. THAT Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family has personal knowledge
24 of the facts stated herein.
- 25 3. THAT all the facts stated herein are true, correct, and certain to the best of
26 Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family's knowledge and belief, are
27 matters of public record, and are admissible as evidence, and if called upon
28 as a witness, Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family will testify to their
veracity.

¶19. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, is a freeborn, natural neutral American at liberty whose origin is the Illinois Republic. He is a sentient human being of age of majority and not under legal disability as a creation of a Birth Certificate or Citizenship.

¶20. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ is not an artificial “ENTITY™”, “PERSON™”, “CITIZEN™” “INSTITUTIONAL UNIT™”, nor collateral for the obligations of any “ARTIFICIAL ORGANIZATION™”, “CORPORATION™” or “ASSOCIATION™”, foreign or domestic. MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, spelled in all upper case letters, is a corporate identity, a legal fiction in all caps, a decedent.

¶21. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, before witnesses and attestation witnesses, declares that the facts present herein are, to the best of his knowledge and true, certain, correct, and complete, and that his yes shall be “yes”; and his “no”, “no”. Petitioner understands what perjury is and further understands that “GOVERNMENT™” i.e. CITIES™/COUNTIES™/ and STATES™/FEDERAL™, spelled in all upper case letters, has power to bring charges against this Petitioner for intentionally misstating facts as he perceived them at the time the facts were stated.

This Declaration is formally declared evidence of Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ dissent and disapproval of DAMAGING ACTS already performed against him, and of those attempting to be performed, in violation of his rights, rights to property and will.

¶22. The objects of this Protest Declaration are to:

First, save all **rights including rights to property** which would be lost if implied assent, that which is assumed and presumed by law and proved by conduct of Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, could be determined by acquiescence or compliance with; and

1 ***Second***, to **exonerate** Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal
2 Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ from some responsibility which
3 would attach to Petitioner unless he expressly negated assent; and
4 ***Third***, to file with the Deputy Clerk of the YAVAPAI SUPERIOR COURT
5 CLERK, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI **declared witnessed evidence of facts not**
6 **presumed**, contrary to the assumption(s) and presumption(s) held by the triers of
7 facts. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for
8 MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ herein presents evidence of facts not presumed,
9 stating open and notoriously that he is not a “PERSON™” required to specific
10 performance according to United States Code, state statutes, nor the Uniform
11 Commercial Code nationally or internationally. Any trier of the facts cannot
12 make a "presumption of the facts" or "presume to the facts" contrary to my
13 evidence of facts until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of
14 fact to the contrary. This Declaration, with witnessed facts in evidence,
15 disproves by affirmative evidence to the contrary that the “presumption that
16 Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family is a “PERSON™” required to
17 specifically perform according to United States Code, state statutes, or Uniform
18 Commercial Code nationally or internationally.”

19 ¶23. It is necessary and imperative to have judicial determinations, by the trier of fact,
20 on the record in the Administrative and Procedural portion of any Motion Hearing that
21 admit or deny Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for
22 MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ witnessed facts in evidence. His witnessed facts in
23 evidence stand un-refuted until new evidence is introduced that make this an “aggrieved
24 party” or “party” law merchant tort-feasor, dealing in commerce, in the state of the
25 forum.

26 ¶24. The trier of fact cannot make “presumptions” or “assume” based on appearance
27 only, but rather on facts in evidence. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,
28 Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, has witnessed testimony, facts in
evidence, which overcomes all “presumptions” and or “assumptions” of the triers of
facts.

1 **FACTS IN EVIDENCE: NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR RIGHT TO**
2 **COUNSEL OF CHOICE AND POWER OF APPOINTMENT OF**
3 **Steven Lee of the McMillan Family**

4 ¶25. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
5 WILLIS CHASE™ and accused Defendant, being a magnificent spirit being and
6 powerful creator without trade mark, an American At Liberty, hereby notices the court
7 that he demands all rights at law, among which is the right to counsel; that being his
8 choice of a party, or parties, to assist and counsel in Petitioner's defense, and to speak
9 freely in his behalf, under Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family's direction, and to
10 act as his agent(s) for the purposes of this Court; appearing with and speaking for at his
11 discretion as a matter of Petitioner's inalienable perfect rights protected by the
12 Constitution FOR the United States of America (1787).

13 **GUARANTEED BY YAHWEH'S - GIVEN RIGHTS.**

14 ¶26. This right to counsel of choice is protected by the Constitution FOR the United
15 States of America (1787); specifically the 1st Amendment, in the matter of freedom of
16 speech, the right to assemble peaceably, and the right to petition the Government for
17 redress; also the 5th Amendment concerning due process of law; also the 9th
18 Amendment, concerning the vast area of rights held by Americans At Liberty; also by
19 similar clauses of the ratified original Constitution of the State of Arizona (1910) which
20 hold guarantees of rights, and which states it is an unalienable right to defend life and
21 liberty, and to protect property. (Article 11 Declaration of Rights, Section 4)

22 ¶27. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, who is **NOT** a corporate identity, who
23 is the Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ who is **NOT** a legal fiction
24 in all caps, a **decedent**. Petitioner **commands** his counsel of choice, as a matter of due
25 process for his defense..
26

27
28 ***"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"***

1 “The meaning of the above words, *is that no man shall be deprived of his*
2 *property without being heard in his own defense*”. **Kinney verses**
3 **Beverly 2 Hen. & M (VA) 318, 336.**

4 ¶28. The right to defend and to be heard by Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,
5 being the Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, spelled in all upper
6 case letters, in Petitioner’s own defense shall not be limited in its exercise by statutes or
7 by rules of the court.

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9 “Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be NO
10 rule-making or legislation which would ABROGATE them”. **Miranda**
11 **verses Arizona** 384 US 491.

12 ¶29. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
13 WILLIS CHASE™, spelled in all upper case letters, exercises of right to petition the
14 courts for redress by appealing a lower court decision,. There cannot be an excuse for
15 the court to deny right of counsel.

16 “We find it intolerable that one Constitution right should have to be
17 surrendered in order to assert another”. **Simmons verses U.S.** 390 US 389.
18 (1968).

19 ¶30. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
20 WILLIS CHASE™spelled in all upper case letters, claims the right to be heard under
21 Common Law, and by the modes and procedures of the common law, as a matter of due
22 process, not according to statutes which would deprive a magnificent spirit being and
23 powerful creator and American At Liberty of the rights of person or property without a
24 regular trial, according to the course and usage of the common law, which would not be
25 the Law of the Land. **Hoke verses Henderson**, 15 N.C. 15, 25 AM. DEC. 677.

¶31. Let the Court acknowledge that the Law of the Land is fundamentally the law of property rights and Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ spelled in all upper case letters, commands this Trial Court not uphold any mode or follow any procedure which would abrogate the common law!!!

¶32. Amendment V of the Constitution FOR the United States provides:

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

¶33. A similar provision exists in all the State constitutions; the phrases "due course of law", and the "law of the land" are sometimes used; but these two phrases have the same meaning and that implies conformity with the ancient and customary laws of the English people or laws indicated by Parliament. **Davidson verses New Orleans** 96 US 97, 25 L.Ed. 616, which Arizona recognizes by its early legislative act, and its Constitution. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ also commands that this Trial Court not uphold any unconstitutional applications of any statutes.

"All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void". **Chief Justice Marshall, Marbury verses Madison**, 5 US (1 Cranch) 137, 174, 176. (1803).

¶34. The Constitution is above mere statute.

POWER OF APPOINTMENT

¶35. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ has an unlimited right to appoint a representative to act in his behalf, and such act cannot be made into a crime by this court or by the legislature.

¶36. The claim and exercise of a *YAHWEH'S* - given rights guaranteed by the Constitutional cannot be converted into a crime. *Miller verses U.S.*, 230 F. 486 at 489.

¶37. The Statute cannot work to limit or abrogate a magnificent spirit being and powerful creator and neutral American At Liberty rights protected by the constitution to be heard in his own defense. Nor can it work as a rule of Court procedure.

¶38. Article III, of the ratified Constitution of the State of Arizona, spelled in upper and lower case letters, (1911), in the Distribution of Powers, states that:

“The powers of the government of the state of Arizona shall be divided into three separate departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and, except as provided in this constitution, such departments shall be separate and distinct, and no one of such departments shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the these,” and,

¶39. The legislature cannot set foot in judicial branch with the object of prescribing internal proceedings, due process, or conduct of the judges. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ commands that the Trial Court apply no laws which would abrogate this Petitioner's inalienable perfect rights, and that the court answer to duty to guarantee to this Accused due process of law in all proceedings. Petitioner contends on good authority that the Arizona legislature cannot violate his right to counsel of choice, as such act would be unconstitutional.

¶40. As in the doctrine of the 9th Amendment, the fact that the 6th Amendment secures a right to counsel in all criminal matters cannot be construed to deny to any magnificent spirit being and powerful creator, American At Liberty, nor a “CITIZEN™”/”SUBJECT™”, the same right in civil matters, to say nothing of the right to *peaceably assemble*, and to *petition the Government*, and *to defend* Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS

CHASE™'s *life, liberty, and property in the courts*. Any rule of procedure are for the Court to precisely guarantee due process of law to American's At Liberty, as a matter of inalienable perfect rights.

Counsel, What Is The Legal Meaning?

¶41. But what is counsel? And what is ATTORNEY™? The terms "ATTORNEY™" and "assistance to counsel" are Common Law terms and:

"It has been held, and is undoubtedly the law, that, Where common law phrases are used in an indictment or information, such phrases must have common law interpretation." *Chapman verses People*, 39 Mich. 357-359; In Re richter (D.C.) 100 Fed. 295-297.

¶42. The meaning of the Common Law terms is quite clear and the term "Assistance of Counsel" does not necessarily mean that "Counsel" will be a licensed ATTORNEY™, WHO IS A CORPORATE IDENTITY, A LEGAL FICTION IN ALL CAPS, A DECEDENT. Certainly a licensed ATTORNEY™ may be a counselor, but all counselors may not be licensed attorneys.

"Barristers or counselors-at-law, in England, were never called or appointed by the courts at Westminster, but were called to the bar by the inns of the court." *Cooper's Case*, 22 N.Y. 67, 90.

"They are voluntary societies,..." *King verses Benchiss of Gray's Inn*.

"Of advocates, or (as we generally call them) counsel, This are two species...; barristers and serjeants... serjeants and barristers indiscriminately...may take upon them the protection and defense of any suitors, whether plaintiff or defendant; who are therefore called their clients, like the defendants upon the ancient Roman orators. Those indeed practiced gratis, for honor merely, or at most for the sake of gaining influence: and so likewise it is established that a counsel can maintain no action for his fees; which are given, not as 'location vel conduction', but as

1 “guiddam honorarium; not as salary or hire, but as a mere gratuity...” 3
2 **Blackstones Commentaries 26-29.**

3 "In early times, personal communication between counsel and client 'was
4 necessary'; for these were 'no attorneys'..." It was not until after the
5 statutes of Merton (20 H. III, c. 10), Westminster (3 E. I, c. 33), and
6 Gloucester (6 E. I, c. 1), that suitors were allowed to appear at pleasure by
7 attorney. The counselor was for many centuries the only person known as a
8 'lawyer'" *Kennedy verses Broun*, 13 C. B. N. S. 677, 698. "Physicians and
9 counsel usually perform their duties without having a legal title to
10 remuneration. Such has been the general understanding." *Veitch verses*
11 *Russell*, 3 A., E. N. S. 928, 936.

12 *"Attorneys are responsible to their clients for negligence or*
13 *unskillfulness; but no action lies against the counsel for his acts, if done*
14 *bona fide for his client. In this respect therefore, the counsel stands in a*
15 *different position from the attorney."* *Swinfen verses Swinfel*, 1 C. B. N.
16 S. 364, 403.

17 "An advocate at the English bar, accepting a brief in the usual way,
18 undertakes a duty, but does not enter into any contract or promise, express
19 or implied. Cases may indeed occur where on an express promise (if he
20 made one) he would be liable in assumpsit; but we think a barrister is to be
21 considered, not as making a contract with his client, but as taking upon
22 himself an office or duty, in the proper discharge of which not merely the
23 client, but the court in which the duty is to be performed, and the public at
24 large, have an interest....A counsel has complete authority over the suit, the
25 mode of conducting it, and all that is incident to it. ...No action will lie
26 against counsel for any act honestly done in the conduct or management of
27 the cause." *Swinfen verses Chelmsford*, 5 H. & N. 890, 920, 922, 923.

28 "English attorneys-at-law (called solicitors since the judicature act of 1873
took effect) were not members of the bar, and were not heard in the
superior courts, and the power of admitting them to practice and striking
them off the roll had not been given to the inns of the court. That part of
the profession which is carried on by attorneys is liberal and reputable, as
well as useful to the public,... and they ought to be protected where they act
to the best of their skill and knowledge. But every man is liable to error...A
counsel may mistake, as well as an attorney. Yet no one will say that a

1 counsel who has been mistaken shall be charged with the debt. The
2 counsel, indeed, is honorary in his advice, and does not demand a fee: The
3 attorney may demand a compensation, but neither of them ought to be
4 charged with the debt for a mistake." *Pitt verses Yalden*, 4 Burr. 2,060,
2,061.

5 "An attorney-at-law ...is one who is put in the place, stead, or turn of this,
6 to manage his matters of law. Formerly every suitor was obliged to appear
7 in person, to prosecute or defend his suit,...unless by special license under
8 the king's letters-patent...But...it is now permitted in general, by divers
9 ancient statutes, where the first is statute Westm. 3, c. 10, that attorneys
10 may be made to prosecute or defend any action...These attorneys are now
11 formed into a regular corps; *they are admitted to the execution of their*
12 *office by the superior courts of Westminster Hall, and are in all points*
13 *officers of the respective courts of which they are admitted...No man can*
14 *practice as an attorney in any of those courts, but such as is admitted and*
15 *sworn an attorney of that particular court: An attorney of the court of*
16 *king's bench cannot practice in the court of common pleas; nor vice versa.*
17 *To practice in the court of chancery, it is also necessary to be admitted a*
18 *solicitor therein."* **3 Blackstone's Commentary 25, 26.**

19 "Attorney, in English law, signifies, in its widest sense or any substitute or
20 agent appointed to act in 'the turn, stead, or place of anthis.' The term is
21 now commonly confined to a class of qualified agents who undertake the
22 conduct of legal proceedings for their clients. By the common law the
23 actual presence of the parties to a suit was considered indispensable, but the
24 privilege of appearing by attorney was conceded in certain cases by special
25 dispensation, until the statute of Merton and subsequent enactment's made
26 it competent for both parties, in all judicial proceedings, to appear by
27 attorney. Solicitors appear to have been at first distinguished from
28 attorneys, as not having the attorney's power to bind their principles, but
latterly the distinction has been between attorneys as the agents formally
appointed in actions at law, and the solicitors who *take care of proceedings*
in parliament, chancery, privy council, etc. in practice, however, and in
*ordinary language, the terms are synonymous...*The qualifications
necessary for admission on the rolls of attorneys and solicitors" are fixed by
statute. "They may act as advocates in certain of the inferior courts.
Conveyancing, formerly considered the exclusive business of the bar, is
now often performed by attorneys. *Barristers are understood to require*

1 *the intervention of an attorney in all cases that come before them*
2 *professionally*, although in criminal cases the prisoner not infrequently
3 engages a counsel directly by giving him a fee in open court." **3 Enc. Brit.**
4 **62; also see Co. Lit. 51 b, 52 a.**

5 ¶43. The intent of the founding fathers was pretty clear and it is also axiomatic in
6 Law that it is the intent of lawmakers that is law; not the interpretations of this.

7 "The intention of the lawmaker constitutes the law." *Stewart verses Kahn*,
8 11 Wall, 78 U. S. 493, 504.

9 "As the meaning of the lawmaker is the law, so the meaning of the
10 contracting parties is the agreement." *Whitney verses Wyman*, 11 Otto, 101
11 U.S.

12 ¶44. It has been repeatedly upheld in the courts that:

13 "The framers of the statute are presumed to know and understand the
14 meaning of the words used, and where the language used is clear and free
15 from ambiguity, and not in conflict with this parts of the same act, the
16 courts must assume the legislative intent to be what the plain meaning of
17 the words used import." *First National Bank verses United States*, 38 F
18 (2nd) 925 at 931 (March 3, 1930).

19 "A legislative act is to be interpreted according to the intention of the
20 legislature, apparent upon its face. Every technical rule, as to the
21 construction or force of particular terms, must yield to the clear expression
22 of the paramount will of the legislature." **2 Pet. 662.**

23 "The intention of the legislature, when discovered, must prevail, any rule of
24 construction declared by previous acts to the contrary notwithstanding." **4**
25 **Dall 144.**

26 "The intention of the law maker constitutes the law." *U.S. verses Freeman*,
27 3 HOW 565; *U.S. verses Babbit*, 1 Black 61; *Slater verses Cave*, 3 Ohio
28 State 80.

¶45. *Then, what was the intent of the founding fathers?* The founding fathers wrote the Constitution in plain simple language and used words that everyone of that day could understand. The Constitution was written that way to insure the inducement of the people who thought they understand its meaning, otherwise there was no way the people would submit themselves to it. The people supposed they just rid themselves of a tyrant King? Therefore, each word was chosen very carefully and we need only understand the meaning of the words used in those days. In referring to the American Dictionary of the English Language, First Edition, Noah Webster, 1825, Petitioner finds the following definitions:

"**COUNSEL**, n...which is probably from the Hebrew...Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers, or serjeants; as the plaintiff's counsel, or the defendant's counsel..."

¶46. We need to remember that many of the authors of the Constitution were members of the legal profession, and *isn't it interesting that Webster's definition clearly omits any reference to "lawyer" or "attorney" as being counsel?* Whatever "COUNSEL" is, counsel can represent both a plaintiff and a defendant.

¶47. The word advocate was defined as:

"**ADVOCATE**, n...To call for, to plead for;...In English and American courts, advocates are the same as counsel, or counselors..."

¶48. The word Barrister was defined as:

"**BARRISTER**, n. (from bar) A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients;..."

¶49. In neither definition are there any references to "lawyers" or "attorneys," nor is anything specifically mentioned about qualifications this than "learned in the laws," and

1 "qualified." Nothing is mentioned about being approved by the Supreme Court nor any
2 this agency or entity.

3 ¶50. The word attorney was defined as:

4 "ATTORNEY, n. One who takes the turn or place of another...One who is
5 appointed or admitted in the place of another, to manage his matters in law.
6 The word formerly signified any person who did business for
7 another; ...The word answers to the procurator, (proctor) of the civilians..."

8 *"Attorneys are not admitted to practice in courts, until examined,
9 approved, licensed and sworn by direction of some court; after which they
are proper OFFICERS of the court."*

10 ¶51. It is important to notice that an attorney could act "FOR" or "IN PLACE OF"
11 people, whereas counselors were restricted to "PLEADING FOR" and "GIVING" of
12 "ADVICE AND COUNSEL" in the presence of the accused or client. Counselors had
13 no authority to "ACT FOR" or "IN PLACE OF" any client.

14 ¶52. *In those days it was commonplace to handle one's own case*, thereby, acting in
15 one's behalf in court. However the court room is an awesome and lonely place when
16 everyone else in the room is a member of the Court. Whenever desired, the accused or
17 the plaintiff could have a friend in the court - A counselor. A friend who could and
18 would "SPEAK FOR HIM OR his" or "ADVISE HIM OR his" in court proceedings
19 and matters of law.

20 ¶53. *Counselors* were those who took pride in their knowledge of the law and used it to
21 the good of the people. They were advisors of the people and, as such, may or may not
22 have been able to collect fee for their services. *Under the Common Law, they could
23 charge for their services but could not use the force of law to collect a fee.*

24 ¶54. *"ATTORNEYS™" with title of nobility, on the other hand, were AGENTS of
25 the Court, an "OFFICERS of the court," who could be "appointed or admitted in
26 place of another to manage his matters in law."* ATTORNEYS™ were schooled in
27

the law, "examined, approved, licensed and sworn, by the direction of some court." *As such, they could charge for their services and demand payment under force of law.*

¶55. Without doubt, the founding fathers knew well the meaning of the word "COUNSEL," and they used that word so the people would be "FREE" to choose counsel of their choice, who may or may not be an "ATTORNEY™". It has only been the rulings of the monopolistic American jurisprudence system that has continuously denied people the RIGHT of "ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL" to the American public.

¶56. It has long been recognized under the Common Law that "ATTORNEYS™" were different from "counselors." In addition, the New York Code recognized the words as having different meanings as it states:

"...by an attorney, solicitor, "OR" counselor, or..." **N. Y. Code, 4th Ed. Reverses, 1885, Article 179, page 272.**

¶57. In Title 10, Article 303, page 465, Petitioner finds the same usage as it stated:

"...the right of a party to agree with an attorney, solicitor, 'OR' counsel..."
(Emphasis added)

¶58. This usage clearly upholds the Common Law meanings as the words solicitor, attorney, are separated by a comma and attorney, solicitor are separated from counselor by the conjunction "OR".

¶59. In the rules of the Supreme Court of New York, it stated:

"...shall be alleged, or by his attorney, OR counsel.." Rules of Procedure, 1855, **Supreme Court of New York, Rule 37, page 666.**

¶60. And in a footnote (same page):

"...by the parties "OR" their attorney "OR" counsel..."

¶61. On a trial before Pollock, C.B., it stated:

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

1
2 "...The plaintiff, who was in custody, did not appear by either counsel "OR"
3 attorney, "OR" in person;..." **Corbett verses Hudson (Empage added)**

4 ¶62. From the Rules of Procedure in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania comes the
5 following:

6 "...That counselors shall not practice as attorneys, nor attorneys as
7 counselors in this court." **Rules of Procedure**, February term, 1790.

8 ¶63. The Supreme Court of the United States recognizes that these were separate
9 functions and responsibilities for "ATTORNEYS™" and "counselors" as the two
10 different rolls were maintained by the court.

11 "His name should be taken from the roll of attorneys, and placed on the list
12 of counselors." **Ex Parte Hallowell**, 3 Dal 411, Feb. 1799.

13 ¶64. The usage of these words clearly separates functions and responsibilities of
14 "ATTORNEYS™" from counselors.

15 ¶65. The question now becomes, do statutes apply to criminal or civil cases or both
16 and to whom does it apply? ***Can it honestly be said that the right to counsel only***
17 ***apply in criminal cases? In view of the 9th Amendment, how could this be?***

18
19 "Under both our Federal and State Constitutions, a defendant has the right
20 to defend in person or by COUNSEL of his own choosing." **People verses**
21 **Price**, 262 N.Y. 410, 412, 187 N.E. 298, 299.

22 "This fundamental right is denied to a defendant unless he gets reasonable
23 time and a fair opportunity to secure counsel of his own choice and, with
24 that counsel's assistance, to prepare for trial." **People verses McLaughlin**,
53 N.E. 2d Series 356, 357.

25 "Justice requires that a party should be permitted to conduct his cause in
26 person (subject to reasonable requirements of propriety), or by any agent of
27 good character, and that the test of the agent's character should not be so

1 rigorously applied as to imperil the constitutional right to a fair trial."
2 ***Concord Mfg. Co. verses Robertson***, ante, pages 1, 6, 7; ***State verses***
3 ***Saumnders***, ante, pages 39, 72, 73.

4 "It is the responsibility of the court to insure that the court indulge every
5 reasonable presumption against the waiver of fundamental rights." ***Aetna***
6 ***Ins. Co. verses Kennedy***, 301 US 389; ***Ohio Bell Tel. verses Public Util.***
7 ***Comm.***, 301 US 292.

8 "Upon the trial judge rests the duty of seeing that the trial is conducted with
9 solicitude for the essential rights of the accused." ***Glasser verses US***, 315
10 US 68, 70.

11 ¶66. The trial court **MUST** protect the inalienable perfect rights of the Michael Willis
12 Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ to
13 have the assistance of counsel.

14 "This protecting duty imposes the serious and weighty responsibility upon
15 the trial judge of determining whether This is an intelligent and competent
16 waiver by the accused. While an accused may waive the right to counsel,
17 whether this is a proper waiver should be clearly determined by the trial
18 court, and it would be fitting and appropriate for the determination to
19 appear upon the record." ***Johnson verses Zerbst***, 304 US 458, 465.

20 ¶67. The right guaranteed Constitutional right of Assistance to Counsel is not qualified
21 to only someone who has received a license from some supreme court or this alleged
22 authority.

23 ¶68. The motive of the Founding Fathers was totally self-centered. It was their personal
24 greed that inspired them to accept the task of writing the Constitution of the United
25 States and not patriotism! In actuality, the United States is not a land or a place: 'It is a
26 corporation, a legal fiction that existed well before the Revolutionary War.' [See:
27 ***Republica verses Sween***, 1 Dallas 43 and 28 U. S. C. 3002 (15)].

¶69. The Constitution of the United States was written in secret by the Founding Fathers and was never presented to the Colonists for a vote. Surely, any document as important as this demanded the approval of the people it governed! *Well, it wasn't presented for a vote because the Constitution wasn't created for "We the People," it was created by and for the Founding Fathers, their family, heirs and their posterity for their protection and they wanted counsel of choice! The Constitution is a business plan and any reference contained within it that appears to be the safeguard of a 'Right' is this because none of the Founding Fathers trusted each other. The safeguards including counsel of choice were intended to prevent any one or group of them from cutting out the other! Proving that; "There no honor among thieves!"*

¶70. *THE TRUE PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUTION WAS to create a business plan and to establish a Military Government, for the protection of the Founding Fathers, the Kings commerce, protection of his Agents and the future control of his "SUBJECT™"/"SLAVES™"! Even the preamble of the U. S. Constitution is a clue to the lie and which states, "...to ourselves and our posterity!" If you never saw the title, "The Constitution," and you were never told what this document was about; what do you think would be your first impression upon hearing or reading: "...to ourselves and our posterity!"*

¶71. Since the United States Constitution was ordained and established by the Founders for their protection, not for the protection of a legal society, and since it may not be superseded or amended by any act of Congress or by any this "law" of this or any this state, Michael Willis Chase of the CHASE Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ demands the right to exercise such right, and will choose either Counsel or Co-counsel, or both, to help with his case.

1 “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have
2 the Assistance of Counsel for his defense”. **6th Amendment to the U.S.**
3 **Constitution.**

4 ¶72. The language of the Sixth Amendment quoted above is quite clear, unambiguous,
5 and is very precise, and the men who were responsible for its form, very learned and
6 skilled in the Law, and in fact, many were “ATTORNEYS™”. Therefore, the
7 conspicuous lack of the words "ATTORNEY™" or "ATTORNEY-AT-LAW™" is
8 notable indeed! The simple fact is the people would not stand for “ATTORNEYS™”
9 and the Founders knew that fact.

10 ¶73. While the Bill of Rights was being debated and argued, the same members of
11 Congress were in the process of passing the First Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789.
12 The very same day the President signed this bill, the House and Senate were finally
13 coming to an agreement on the express and explicit language and form of the Bill of
14 Rights. Therefore, their meanings are to be compatible. *Williams verses Florida*, 399
15 US 78; 90 S. Ct. 1895, 1904.

16 ¶74. Therefore, it is absolutely clear that the explicit language and form of the First
17 Judiciary Act of 1889 was and is the meaning of the Sixth Amendment. The First
18 Judiciary Act states in part:

19 "Sec. 35. And be it Further enacted, That in all the courts in the United
20 States, the parties may plead and manage their own causes personally OR
21 by the assistance of such counsel OR attorneys at law as by the rules of the
22 said courts respectfully shall be permitted to manage and conduct causes
23 therein." **First Congress, Session I, Chapter 20, page 20. 1 Stat. at L.**
(page 92).

24 ¶75. Also Section 30, page 89 also refers to counsel as:

25 "...not being of counsel or attorney to either of the parties..."
26
27

¶76. It is notable that this statute does not mention only criminal matters, but simply states "all courts".

¶77. It is the people who has the absolute Constitutional RIGHT to "ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL" under the Sixth Amendment and it is the "Will of the Sovereign People" who reign supreme - not the courts! Numerous court cases support the people's right to counsel. Some are:

"The fundamental right of the accused to representation by counsel must not be denied or unreasonably restricted." *Poindexter verses State*, 191 S.W. 2d 445.

"While the Constitution guarantees to a defendant in a criminal case, the right to be heard by counsel, it also allows him to be heard 'by himself' and where he elects to appear for himself rather than by an attorney, he cannot be compelled to employ counsel, or to accept services assigned by the court." *People verses Shapirio*, 188 Misc 363.

"The right of counsel is not formal but substantial." *Snell verses U.S.*, 174 F. 2d 580, *US ex rel; Mitchell verses Thompson*, (DC-NY), 56 F. Supp 683; *Johnson verses U.S.*, 71 App DC 400, 110 F. 2d 562.

¶78. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ claims and demands the "RIGHT" to "Assistance of Counsel" as imperative, necessary, essential, and the prerequisite to a proper defense of his life, liberty, and property being the right to property that have been endangered by the fruitful, however unlawful, apprehension and restraint of the "RIGHT" to "Assistance of Counsel" which shall not be limited to any condition, because:

"....it is one of the fundamental rights of life and liberty." *Robinson verses Johnson*, (DC-CAL) 50 F. Supp 774.

¶79. And finally,

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

1 "The right to effective "Assistance of Counsel" in a criminal proceeding
2 guaranteed by this amendment is a basic and fundamental right secured to
3 every person by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."
4 *Armine verses Times*, (CCA 10), 131 F. 2d 827.

5 ¶80. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
6 WILLIS CHASE™ has the "RIGHT" to counsel and because of the above authorities
7 he intentions to secure "Assistance of Counsel" of his choice. Inasmuch as such was
8 once well know and understood to be the "RIGHT" of the people as defined in the "Will
9 of the Founders" Constitution, this Petitioner has and now asserts his "RIGHT" and
10 takes it back. No "GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY™" was ever properly given power or
11 authority, by the "Will of the Founders", to take such a "RIGHT" away.

12 ¶81. Inasmuch as Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for
13 MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ knows he cannot receive proper, fair, effective, and
14 conscientious representation from a licensed member of the bar and officer of this
15 county` that is hearing this case, and because it has become apparent that
16 "ATTORNEYS™" neither care to understand nor defend the Common Law, nor that
17 which they have should have sworn a hallowed oath to uphold -The Constitution FOR
18 the United States, and therefore; this Petitioner MUST refrain from using, nor can he be
19 forced to use, against his will, a so-called "LICENSED ATTORNEY™" because:

20 *"If the state should DEPRIVE a person the benefit of counsel, it would*
21 *NOT be due process of law." *Powell verses Alabama*, 287 U. S. 45, 70.*

22 ¶82. Simply because the Founding fathers sought to specifically secure the right to
23 counsel in all criminal matters, and did not think it necessary to write in the words, "or
24 civil cases", now we see the courts at the lower levels of government attempting to deny
25 American's At Liberty and "CITIZEN™"/"SUBJECTS™" rights to counsel of choice
26 in the civil cases, as well as criminal prosecutions. What does this mean? Are
27

28 *"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"*

1 “CITIZEN™” / ”SUBJECTS™” losing their Constitution? Are “CITIZEN™” /
2 ”SUBJECTS™” being overrun by giving away their rights by contracts for privileges in
3 this system of de facto government? This prospect should strike terror into the hearts of
4 the very judges who are enforcing this program! Don't they fear the retaliation of their
5 “CITIZEN™” / ”SUBJECTS™” who have been manipulated and will go into
6 resentment for being taken advantage of by **TYRANT TAKERS?**

7 8 **CODE LAW**

9 ¶83. By definition of the word "Code", one can see that the Arizona statutes are
10 regulatory law.

11
12 "A body of law established by the legislative authority of the state, and
13 designed to regulate completely, so far as a statute may, the subject to which
it relates. ***Bouvier's Law Dictionary, (1914).***

14 ¶84. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
15 WILLIS CHASE™ *contends that the only “PERSONS™” who are regulated by this*
16 *code are those who follow the profession of "practicing law", and those who charge a*
17 *fee for their services, as “ATTORNEYS™”.* Also it should be noted that those
18 “PERSONS™” defined in the Code come into the court as a matter of their own
19 interests, for they receive a reward for this occupation.

20 ¶85. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
21 WILLIS CHASE™ is simply asserting his right to defend, and that this involves
22 appointing an agent or agents to accompany his, and, if necessary, to speak also at his
23 direction. Therefore let the court note that those, acting as agents for the Petitioner,
24 come into the court at his request and direction, in his interests, and not of their own
25 interests or hope of pecuniary gain. In this regard, they are counsel, in the fundamental
26 biblical and constitutional sense, and lack those characteristics of “ATTORNEYS™”,
27

28 ***“Michael Willis Chase’ Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper”***

1 and cannot be said in any language, to be "practicing law" or "holding themselves out
2 for hire", or as "qualified to carry on the calling of an "ATTORNEY™".

3 ¶86. It is Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
4 WILLIS CHASE™ who assess their qualifications; who call them into court; his
5 interests they hold in regard and seek to assist in protecting. And Petitioner will appeal
6 any coercive or threatening attempts to hinder the effectiveness of his counsel, or their
7 presence in these proceedings, which acts will violate due process of law.

8 ¶87. The statute also shows what an "ATTORNEY™" is by definition in that he or he
9 collects a fee, or makes a charge, and she or he practices law. The intent of the law-
10 makers is clear - they are regulating the profession of the practice of law, which
11 "ATTORNEYS™" carry on. *Let the court note* that Michael Willis Chase of the
12 Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ *is NOT bringing*
13 *an "ATTORNEY™" into court, to practice law, but someone who knows the law,*
14 *NOT practice it, and NOT charge me for the ASSISTANCE he gives.*

15 ¶88. Further, this trial court CANNOT act in Michael Willis Chase of the Chase
16 Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ behalf, and seek to
17 exercise his conscience, or his choices, by directing this Petitioner to bring only a
18 certain class of "PERSONS™" into the court to counsel. This in itself is a violation of
19 Petitioner's free exercise and right to seek the assistance of counsel, and to enjoy
20 counsel of choice. And this may not be an "ATTORNEY™" in the land who can
21 comprehend, act in, sympathize with, or research, Petitioner's defense as I will. No, the
22 trial court CANNOT assume this responsibility, but MUST assume a role as impartial
23 referee of the proceedings, in this regard, and allow the me to make my own defense;
24 of, by, and for myself, with counsel of my own choosing.

25 ¶89. The statutes of the Arizona Code cannot work to violate the right to counsel to the
26 American People At Liberty nor to "CITIZEN™"/"SUBJECTS™".

¶90. Statute is:

This word is used to designate the written law in contradistinction to the unwritten law. **(Bouvier's.)**

¶91. The unwritten law, of course, is the common law, which is that system of law guaranteed to the citizen/subjects by the due process clause of the 5th Amendment and the 14th Amendment.

¶92. The adoption of the 14th Amendment completed the circle of protection against violations of the provisions of Magna Charta, which guaranteed to the "CITIZEN™"/"SUBJECTS™" his life, liberty, and property against interference except by the "Law of the Land", which phrase was coupled in the petition of right with due process of law. The latter phrase was then used for the first time, but the two are generally treated as meaning the same. This security is provided as against the United States by the 14th and 5th Amendments, and against the States by the 14th Amendment. ***Davidson verses New Orleans***, 96 US 97.

¶93. The court by common law had no power to admit an attorney . . . to practice. . . It was the policy of the common law, in order that suits might not multiply and increase, that both plaintiff and defendant appear in person... the justices could not permit a person to appear by attorney, *the king, by the plenitude of his prerogative, might appoint an attorney, and give any person a right to appear in this manner...* **Ricker's Petition Strafford, June 1890.**

¶94. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ will not appear by "ATTORNEY™", but always representing himself, as stated by this Petitioner.

¶95. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ is not accepting a grant of right by the "king" ("THE STATE™") to appear. I care not if the legislature intended to regulate Petitioner's right of defense,

1 and the manner in which I conduct it, but Petitioner hereby invokes the authority, and
2 the duty, of the court to rule in favor of Petitioner's liberty, it's my position as a
3 magnificent spirit being and powerful creator and neutral American At Liberty in the
4 Arizona Republic;

5
6 "When the Revolution took place, the people of each State became
7 themselves sovereign." *Pollard verses Hagan*, 3 H. 212.

8 ¶96. In spite of possible encroachments by the legislature, and in spite of private
9 interests, which would restrict the exercise of a right. The fundamental law rises above
10 all private concerns, such as that of the legal profession which are interested in
11 protecting their monopoly with the aid of the authority of the bench. The Constitution
12 is worthy of the Court's full devotion, and the office of a judge **MUST NOT** be used to
13 further the extensive conspiracy which received this denunciation from the People who
14 are concerned with the welfare of all People in at this time and place:

15 "Woe to you lawyers! For you have taken away the key of knowledge; you
16 did not enter in yourselves, *and those who were entering you hindered.*"
17 *11 Luke 52.*

18 **Petitioner's Command:**

19 ¶97. Michael Willis Chase of the CHASE Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL
20 WILLIS CHASE™ hereby exercises Petitioner's right to Counsel of Choice by Power
21 of Appointment of Steven Lee of the McMillan Family to assist me in CASE NO.
22 V1300CR201980661. If the trier of fact denies Petitioner's the right to Counsel of
23 Choice I **command** Dismissal for Lack of Due Process of Law. Further, Petitioner
24 **command** Dismissal for Lack of Venue Jurisdiction.

25 **Oral argument demanded. Oral Judicial Determination for the Record demanded.**
26
27

28 **"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"**

1
2
3 Dated this 25th day of October, 2021.

4
5 Autograph:

6 Michael Willis Chase of the CHASE Family, Seal
7 Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™,
8 which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in
all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.

9 Deuteronomy 19:15 *"at the mouth of two witnesses or at the mouth of*
10 *three witnesses shall the matter be established."*

11 WITNESSES:

12
13 1/iv 1/iv
14 l'iv l'iv

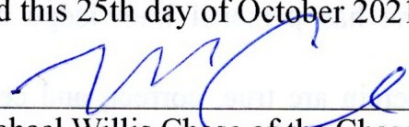
15 Steven Lee McMillan
16 Steven Lee McMillan

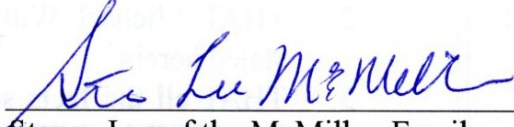
17 **COUNSEL OF CHOICE**
18 **BY**
19 **POWER OF APPOINTMENT**

20 I, Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, neutral American At Liberty, do hereby
21 GIVE AND GRANT POWER OF APPOINTMENT exercisable to Steven Lee of the
22 McMillan Family, neutral American At Liberty, to be Michael Willis Chase of the
23 Chase Family Counsel of Choice, to assist Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family
24 a s Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family and to appear in all appearances in
25 CASE NO. V1300CR201980661 before and in THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE
26 STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI.

27
28 **"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"**

1 Dated this 25th day of October 2021.

2 
3 Michael Willis Chase of the Chase
4 Family as Principal, Pro Se, all
5 rights reserved.

6 
7 Steven Lee of the McMillan Family
8 as Principal. As Counsel of Choice
9 assisting Michael Willis Chase.

10 **Witnessed By:** (two or three witnesses)

11 *As: "... at the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses,*
12 *shall the matter be established."* Deuteronomy, chapter nineteen, verse
13 fifteen.

14 
15 I'iv I'iv - As Witness

16 
17 Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

18 **PETITIONER' S COMMANDS A JUDICIAL DETERMINATION**
19 **AND DISMISSAL OF CHARGES FOR LACK OF VENUE**
20 **JURISDICTION.**

21 Notice is hereby given that the witnessed facts in evidence will stand if un-
22 rebutted. Let the TRIER OF FACT make its judicial determination based
23 upon the correct, and certain witnessed facts herein declared, that Michael
24 Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS
25 CHASE™ status is a magnificent spirit being and powerful creator freeborn,
26 natural American At Liberty. Further, let the Court dismiss the charges
27 against Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for
28 MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ for the Court's lack of venue jurisdiction over
this magnificent spirit being and powerful creator being freeborn, natural
American At Liberty.

Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS
CHASE™ herein declares:

1. THAT Michael Willis Chase is competent to state to the matters set
forth herein.

***"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"***

1 **The undersigned Petitioner does hereby declare** that the preceding and the following
2 statements are the facts, hereby verified as he knows them, and are true, correct, and
3 certain to the best of his knowledge and belief.

4 Dated this 25th day of October, 2021.

5 Autograph: _____

6 Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,
7 Pro Se, Principal Creditor for
8 MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which
9 is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in
10 all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.

Seal

11 Deuteronomy 19:15 *"at the mouth of two witnesses or at the mouth of
12 three witnesses shall the matter be established."*

13 WITNESSES:

14 1/1/1/1
15 I'iv I'iv - As Witness

16 Steven Lee McMillan
17 Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

18 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

19 I, Michael Willis Chase, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered an original copy of this
20 correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument dated October 25, 2021 on
21 October 25, 2021, to the YAVAPAI COUNTY COURT CLERK located at, 120 South
22 Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303. And the YAVAPAI COUNTY PROSECUTOR,
23 **Glen M. Asay**, on behalf of the Plaintiff, OFFICE located at, 255 East Gurley Street,
24 Prescott, Arizona 86301.

25 Further, I, Michael Willis Chase, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered a file stamped
26 copy of this correct and complete autographed and sealed interment to Petitioner. Who
27 holds the original of said instrument, file-stamped, as Michael Willis Chase's property.

28 Dated this 25th day of October, 2021.

Autograph: _____

Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,
Pro Se, Principal Creditor for
MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal
Fiction in **all uppercase, a decedent**. All rights reserved.

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**"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
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Exhibits

* * * * *

Exhibit 1

Occupational Licensing Is A “Title of Nobility.”

¶1. Occupational licensing is a Title of Nobility Prohibited by the United States Constitution that Violates Equal Protection.

¶2. Occupational licensing upon attorneys acts as the equivalent of a Title of Nobility, which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States of America. One of the truly "sacred cows" of our society and a matter of great importance to all of us is occupational licensing. You may not have previously thought about this issue in terms of the law of equality, but an equality analysis is extremely relevant, even though a liberty of contract analysis would lead to the same conclusions. In short, occupational licensing violates the unalienable right of equality.

¶3. The principles and concepts which are examined here apply to every kind of occupational licensing. In our nation today, occupational licensing takes many forms, and is called by many names, such as certification, qualification, approval and registration. Many kinds of professions, trades and occupations are licensed or regulated, including lawyers, physicians, truck drivers, contractors and teachers.

¶4. Occupations are regulated or licensed at both the state and federal level. However, it does not really matter which level applies for our purposes. The reason for that is two-fold. First, the law of the nature of equality applies to both state and federal law. The Declaration of Independence establishes the legal context both for the nation and for every state. Both as a matter of law, and as a matter of historical record, every state in the Union has bound itself to the legal framework established by the Declaration. Second, the United States Constitution contains express language prohibiting both the federal government and the states from granting any title of

1 nobility.

2 ¶5. Let us examine whether occupational licensing is a violation of the law of equality
3 and is a form of title of nobility. Consider the occupation most familiar to many of us,
4 the legal profession. I submit that the present system of law school accreditation and
5 compulsory bar memberships, as well as the licensing of attorneys in general, is
6 contrary to the law of nature and is also unconstitutional.

7 ¶6. This subject requires that we review the history of monopolies under the English
8 common law. We generally have a wrong view of monopolies today, which is evident
9 by the way Congress has defined the law of antitrust. For example, the Sherman Anti-
10 Trust Act states:

11 *"Every contract, combination . . . or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or*
12 *commerce . . . is declared to be illegal." (See:15 U.S.C. §1 (1982).*

13 ¶7. Similarly, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act makes it illegal for businesses to charge
14 different customers different prices for the same goods or services, or to acquire
15 another business whenever the effect is to lessen competition or to create a
16 monopoly.
17

18 Title 15 United States Code. Commerce and Trade Chapter 1. Monopolies
19 and Combination in Restraint of Trade §12:

20 (a)

21 "[Antitrust laws](#)," as used herein, includes the Act entitled "An Act to protect
22 trade and [commerce](#) against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved
23 July second, eighteen hundred and ninety; sections seventy-three to seventy-
24 six, inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide
25 revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," of August twenty-
26 seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four; an Act entitled "An Act to
27 amend sections seventy-three and seventy-six of the Act of August twenty-
28 seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled 'An Act to reduce

1 taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,’ ”
2 approved February twelfth, nineteen hundred and thirteen; and also this Act.
3 “Commerce,” as used herein, means trade or commerce among the several States
4 and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any
5 Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or
6 between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the
7 United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or
8 Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign
9 nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular
10 possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States: Provided,
11 That nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the Philippine Islands.
12 The word “person” or “persons” wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to
13 include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the
14 laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of
15 any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

16 (b)

17 This Act may be cited as the “Clayton Act”.

18 ¶8. Title 15 United States Code. Commerce and Trade Chapter 1. Monopolies and
19 Combination in Restraint of Trade §13:

20 §13. Discrimination in price, services, or facilities

21 (a) *Price; selection of customers*

22 It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of
23 such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between
24 different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality, where either or
25 any of the purchases involved in such discrimination are in commerce, where
26 such commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United
27 States or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular
28 possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, and
where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen
competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce, or to
injure, destroy, or prevent competition with any person who either grants or
knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination, or with customers of
either of them: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent
differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of
manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or
quantities in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or
delivered: *Provided, however*, That the Federal Trade Commission may, after

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1 due investigation and hearing to all interested parties, fix and establish
2 quantity limits, and revise the same as it finds necessary, as to particular
3 commodities or classes of commodities, where it finds that available
4 purchasers in greater quantities are so few as to render differentials on
5 account thereof unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly in any line
6 of commerce; and the foregoing shall then not be construed to permit
7 differentials based on differences in quantities greater than those so fixed and
8 established: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall
9 prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in
10 commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and
11 not in restraint of trade: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained
12 shall prevent price changes from time to time where in response to changing
13 conditions affecting the market for or the marketability of the goods
14 concerned, such as but not limited to actual or imminent deterioration of
15 perishable goods, obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court
16 process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods
17 concerned.

18 *(b) Burden of rebutting prima-facie case of discrimination*

19 Upon proof being made, at any hearing on a complaint under this section,
20 that there has been discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished,
21 the burden of rebutting the prima-facie case thus made by showing
22 justification shall be upon the person charged with a violation of this section,
23 and unless justification shall be affirmatively shown, the Commission is
24 authorized to issue an order terminating the discrimination: *Provided,*
25 *however*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent a seller rebutting the
26 prima-facie case thus made by showing that his lower price or the furnishing
27 of services or facilities to any purchaser or purchasers was made in good faith
28 to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities
furnished by a competitor.

(c) Payment or acceptance of commission, brokerage, or other compensation

It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of
such commerce, to pay or grant, or to receive or accept, anything of value as
a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or
discount in lieu thereof, except for services rendered in connection with the
sale or purchase of goods, wares, or merchandise, either to the other party to
such transaction or to an agent, representative, or other intermediary therein
where such intermediary is acting in fact for or in behalf, or is subject to the
direct or indirect control, of any party to such transaction other than the
person by whom such compensation is so granted or paid.

1 (d) *Payment for services or facilities for processing or sale*

2 It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to pay or contact
3 for the payment of anything of value to or for the benefit of a customer of
4 such person in the course of such commerce as compensation or in
5 consideration for any services or facilities furnished by or through such
6 customer in connection with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for
7 sale of any products or commodities manufactured, sold, or offered for sale
8 by such person, unless such payment or consideration is available on
9 proportionally equal terms to all other customers competing in the
10 distribution of such products or commodities.

11 (e) *Furnishing services or facilities for processing, handling, etc.*

12 It shall be unlawful for any person to discriminate in favor of one purchaser
13 against another purchaser or purchasers of a commodity bought for resale,
14 with or without processing, by contracting to furnish or furnishing, or by
15 contributing to the furnishing of, any services or facilities connected with the
16 processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of such commodity so
17 purchased upon terms not accorded to all purchasers on proportionally equal
18 terms.

19 (f) *Knowingly inducing or receiving discriminatory price*

20 It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of
21 such commerce, knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price
22 which is prohibited by this section.

23 ¶9. Title 15 United States Code. Commerce and Trade Chapter 1. Monopolies and
24 Combination in Restraint of Trade §14:

25 §14. Sale, etc., on agreement not to use goods of competitor

26 It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of
27 such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares,
28 merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities, whether patented or
un-patented, for use, consumption, or re-sale within the United States or any
Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or
other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged
therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the condition,
agreement, or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use
or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other
commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the
effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such condition, agreement, or

1 understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a
2 monopoly in any line of commerce.
3 (Oct. 15, 1914, ch. 323, §3, 38 Stat. 731.)

4 ¶10. Essentially, these laws prohibit certain business contracts entered into by private
5 parties.

6 ¶11. But, in Blackstone's day, and in the worldview of our American forefathers, a
7 monopoly meant only one thing: an exclusive privilege to engage in business which
8 was granted by the king. In other words, every monopoly was created by the civil
9 ruler. A monopoly was not a private contract, or even a contractual issue, but a civil
10 privilege, and therefore, an equality issue. Thus, private parties could "corner the
11 market," but they could never create a monopoly.

12 ¶12. The distinction between law and fact is also relevant here. Modern scholars
13 define a monopoly based upon economic facts, that is, the perceivable practice of
14 market participants. However, our forefathers understood a monopoly as a question of
15 law, that is, whether a person was legally entitled to enter the marketplace. If, in fact,
16 only one seller brought his wares to the market, that was acceptable, so long as other
17 sellers were able to act similarly, but simply chose not to do so. If, however, only one
18 seller had the exclusive right to sell his wares at the market, even if no one else
19 wanted to sell their wares in the same market at the same time, a monopoly existed,
20 and was unlawful. Thus, the definition of a monopoly was legally based, not factually
21 based.

22 ¶13. Pursuant to this historical definition, the licensing of attorneys creates a
23 monopoly and violates the law of equality. After all, a lawyer's license is nothing
24 other than a privilege to render legal services, a privilege which is granted by the
25 state. And, the privilege is made exclusive by the enactment of statutes outlawing the
26 unauthorized practice of law which restricting the right of other persons to render
27

1 legal services. In this way, the licensing of attorneys creates a monopoly contrary to
2 the law of equality.

3 ¶14. Attorney licensing is completely predicated on a presumed state's right to be a
4 respecter of persons. The function of a statute prohibiting the unauthorized practice of
5 law is not to distinguish between people on the basis of what they do, but who they
6 are. By definition, a person engaged in the unauthorized practice of law is engaging in
7 the same activity as a licensed lawyer. The only distinguishing characteristic is that he
8 is not licensed. Licensing statutes similarly distinguish between people on the basis of
9 where they attended school, by whom it was accredited, and in what states they
10 previously practiced law. In short, whether you become licensed depends on your
11 identity, not your competency.

12 ¶15. Attorney licensing is also legally equivalent to a title of nobility. Licensing, like
13 some of the English titles of nobility, is obtained by special grant from the state. And,
14 licensing confers special privileges peculiar to the profession. Only licensed attorneys
15 can appear before a judge on behalf of another person and are regarded as "officers of
16 the court." Only licensed attorneys have the benefit of an attorney-client privilege, and
17 the name says it all. It is not called the "attorney-client right," because it is not a right.
18 Legally-enforced confidentiality is a privilege usually denied even to other licensed
19 professionals. In essence, licensed attorneys are state established, just as a state
20 religion could be established.

21 ¶16. W. Clark Durant, chairman of the Legal Services Corporation's board of
22 governors, stated at the mid-winter meeting of the American Bar Association
23 (A.B.A.) in February 1987:

24 *"The greatest barrier to widely dispersed low-cost dispute resolution*
25 *services for the poor, and for all people, could very well be the laws*
26 *protecting our profession. They make it a cartel. Like any such laws, they*
27 *limit or distort supply; they increase prices; and they create dislocations in*

1 *the marketplace.*

2 *"The legal monopoly rests on two major pillars. The first are laws that set*
3 *aside specific work exclusively for lawyers. Anyone else who performs*
4 *"lawyer's work" may be prosecuted for the unauthorized practice of law*
5 *[UPL statutes]. The second is a series of restrictions on how one may*
6 *become a lawyer. These restrictions are really barriers to competition, not*
7 *guardians of competence."*

8 (Address by Clark Durant entitled Maximizing Access to Justice: A
9 Challenge to the Legal Profession, American Bar Association Mid-Winter
10 Meeting (Feb. 12, 1987), New Orleans.)

11 ¶17. Speaking of the A.B.A. accreditation of law schools, Durant said:

12 *"This is not a quality control issue. It is an issue of control under the pretext*
13 *of quality."*

14 ¶18. And finally, Durant concluded:

15 *"State bars should be voluntary . . . State unauthorized practice of law*
16 *statutes simply should be repealed."*

17 (Address by Clark Durant entitled Maximizing Access to Justice: A
18 Challenge to the Legal Profession, American Bar Association Mid-Winter
19 Meeting (Feb. 12, 1987), New Orleans.)

20 ¶19. These conclusions are also supported by an examination of the same issues in the
21 light of the law of contract liberty and the Constitution's Obligation of Contracts
22 clause.

23 **United States Constitution Article I, §10, Clause 1:** "No State shall enter
24 into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant **Letters of Marque and**
25 **Reprisal**; coin Money; emit **Bills of Credit**; make any Thing but gold and silver
26 Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any **Bill of Attainder, ex post**
27 **facto** Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any **Title of**
28 **Nobility.**"

¶20. In a contracts context, occupational licensing is nothing other than a restriction

1 on the kinds of contracts people would otherwise be at liberty to make. It says that
2 certain people can enter into contracts to furnish legal services, but all other persons
3 cannot. In essence, it declares all contracts for the furnishing of legal services to be
4 illegal, unless one of the parties has special permission from the state. Consequently,
5 licensing violates the unalienable right of contract within our right of liberty as much
6 as it violates the unalienable right of equality.

7 ¶21. The foregoing general analysis of attorney licensing also applies to the American
8 Bar Association in particular. The A.B.A. is a group of self-appointed guardians of
9 the purity of legal doctrine, who have obtained a grant of monopoly from most of the
10 states, to determine how all lawyers must think, and what the law ought to be. *The*
11 *A.B.A. is not created or governed by any civil government, yet it wields legislative,*
12 *executive and judicial power.* It is not accountable to the people, yet it rules over
13 them as a lord and benefactor, supposedly acting in the public interest.

14 ¶22. If ever there was a privileged nobility in America, the A.B.A. is one. It has been
15 given the exclusive right by most states to engage in the business of accrediting law
16 schools as it sees fit. We should not wonder why it resists the accreditation of any law
17 school which teaches God-given rights. *By definition, the A.B.A. has arrogated unto*
18 *itself a monopoly in violation of the law of the nature of equality and the*
19 *constitutional prohibitions against titles of nobility.* By the very nature of its
20 activities, the A.B.A. denies that equality is an unalienable, or God-given right.

21 ¶23. Apparently, judges in superior courts do *not* want “We The People” to
22 know where their allegiances are. Does this surprise the Accused? John Napper, and
23 Glen M. Asay *must* be accountable to “We The People” equally accountable to,
24 “We The People”, the public at large!

25 **Filing Fees To The Treasurer of the United States!**
26 **Not to the United States Treasurer.**

27
28 “Michael Willis Chase’ Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &
Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice *From Judge John Napper*”

¶24. It is Accused's vision that John Napper will gain the status of *Article III Judge*, with lifetime tenure during good behavior, being paid in gold and silver coinage according to the *1792 Coinage Act* to reinstate the judicial department. The Accused will pay the filing fees and court costs in gold and silver which must go into the "*Treasurer of the United States*" to get the ball rolling to re-instate the *de jure* governmental structure! The Accused will Not pay the "UNITED STATES TREASURER™" which is *foreign*!

Petitioner's Commands:

¶25. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ hereby exercises Petitioner's right to written answers to Petitioner's commands in CASE NO. V1300CR201980661. If the trier of fact denies Petitioner's the right to answers, I **command** Dismissal for *Lack of Due Process of Law*.

¶26. Further, Petitioner **command** Dismissal for *Lack of Venue Jurisdiction* if Petitioner's "***Michael Willis Chase's Notice & Command to Cease & Desist and Command For Admissions & Confessions From Judge John Napper And County Attorney Glen M. Asay***" are **not answered in writing**.

Notice is hereby given that the witnessed facts in evidence will stand if un-rebutted. Let the TRIER OF FACT make its judicial determination based upon the correct, and certain witnessed facts herein declared, that Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ status is a magnificent spirit being and powerful creator freeborn, natural American At Liberty. Further, let the Court dismiss the charges against Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ for the Court's lack of venue jurisdiction over this magnificent spirit being and powerful creator being freeborn, natural American At Liberty.

¶27. Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ herein declares:

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

1. THAT Michael Willis Chase is competent to state to the matters set forth herein.
2. THAT Michael Willis Chase has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.
3. THAT all the facts stated herein are correct, and certain to the best of Michael Willis Chase knowledge, are matters of public record, and are admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witness, Michael Willis Chase will testify to their veracity.

Oral argument demanded. Oral Judicial Determination for the Record demanded.

Dated this 25th day of October, 2021.

Autograph: _____

Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,
Pro Se, Principal Creditor for
MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which
is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in
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Witnessed By: (two or three witnesses)

As: "... at the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses, shall the matter be established." Deuteronomy, chapter nineteen, verse fifteen.

I'iv I'iv - As Witness

Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

VERIFICATION:

Based upon Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ truly and sincerely held education and training, he knows the *Word of Our Creator* prohibits the *swearing* to tell the truth by *oath* or *affirmation* or *signing* any paper as these are *oaths prohibited* by *Scriptural Law*. Petitioner quotes the following declared evidence in *Scriptural Law* by the former tax-gather *Matthew* who was well qualified to produce evidence. He records fully the discourses of *Yeshua ben Joseph* and declares the following evidence:

"Michael Willis Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper"

The Apostle Matthew's testimony in the King James Version: Matthew chapter five, verses thirty three through thirty seven:

"Again, ye have heard that it was to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shall perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by the heaven; for it is the throne of YAHWEH; Nor by the earth; for it is the footstool of his feet; nor by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these is of the evil one."

Further, Petitioner sets forth declared evidence in Scriptural Law by the Apostle James who was well qualified to produce evidence. **James, the Apostle and bond-servant of YAHWEH and of Yeshua ben Joseph as witness: James chapter five, verse twelve:**

"But above all things, my brethren, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, nor by any this oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; that ye fall not under judgment."

The undersigned Petitioner does here by declare that the preceding and the following statements are the facts, here by verified as he knows them, and are correct, and certain to the best of his knowledge.

Dated this 25th day of October, 2021.

Autograph: _____

Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,
Pro Se, Principal Creditor for
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Deuteronomy 19:15 *"at the mouth of two witnesses or at the mouth of three witnesses shall the matter be established."*

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1 WITNESSES:

2
3 12/1/21
4 Piv Piv - As Witness


5 Steven Lee McMillan
6 Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

7 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

8 I, Michael Willis Chase, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered an original copy of this
9 correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument "**Michael Willis Chase' Notice**
10 **& Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions & Confessions, and**
11 **Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper**" dated October 25,
12 2021 on October 25, 2021, to the YAVAPAI COUNTY COURT CLERK located at, 120
13 South Cortez Street, Prescott, Arizona 86303. And, I hand-delivered an original copy of
14 this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument dated October 25, 2021 on
15 October 25, 2021, to the YAVAPAI COUNTY PROSECUTOR, GLEN M. ASAY, on
16 behalf of the Plaintiff, OFFICE located at, 255 East Gurley Street, Prescott, Arizona
17 86301.

18 Further, I, Michael Willis Chase, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered a file stamped
19 copy of this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument "**Michael Willis**
20 **Chase' Notice & Command to Cease & Desist, Command For Admissions &**
21 **Confessions, and Command For Counsel of Choice From Judge John Napper**" to
22 Petitioner. Who holds the original of said instrument, file-stamped, as Michael Willis
23 Chase's property.

24 Dated this 25th day of October, 2021.

25 Autograph: 

26 Michael Willis Chase of the Chase Family,

27 Pro Se, Principal Creditor for

28 **MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™**, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal
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